PHARMACOGNOSTIC STUDY MATERIALS PLANTS FAMILIES ROSACEAE AND FABACEAE

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Introduction. Many plants family Rosaceae have a huge economic value as fruit plants. In addition to eating their fruits are used in perfumery and medicine.

Representatives of the family Fabaceae long been cultivated as food plants that have become public in agriculture; in medicine and pharmacy used by many different pharmaceutical effects.

The aim of the study. Identify which pharmacological effects have plants families Rosaceae and Fabaceae.

Materials and methods. Representatives of the family Rosaceae: Sorbus aucuparia (rowan) (Sorbus aucuparia), European raspberry (Rubus idaeus), Rosa Canina(dog-rose)(Rosa canina); and Fabaceae: Yellow melilot(Melilotus officinalis), Common bean(Phaseolus vulgaris), Liquorice(Glycyrrhiza glabra) and Soybean (Glicine hispida).

The obtained results. The fruits of rowan, raspberry and dog-rose are multivitamin material. Fruits contain, phenolic compounds, organic acids, sugars, pectin and tannins, flavonoids, it causes the following pharmacological effects: a multivitamin, immune-stimulating, antioxidant, anticoagulant.

Grass yellow melilot contains: coumarone, protein, essential oils, mucus, nitrogen compounds, flavonoids, purine derivatives, sugars, so has the pharmacological effects expectorant, anticoagulant, emollient. Grass and/or oplodni common bean contain: flavonoids, coumarone, nitrogenous compounds, protein, amino acids, which cause hypoglycemic and diuretic action. Root of are Liquorice composed of: flavonoids, triterpene glycosides, pectin, carbohydrates, resins, lipids, bitter compounds, sugars, so have expectorant, laxative, antiulcer and antisecretory action. Seeds of soybean contains: fatty oil, proteins, vitamins, isoflavone glycosides; soybean phospholipids with flakuminom complex vitamins and is a component of the drug lipofen that take diseases used to treat gastro-intestinal tract.

Conclusions. That plants families Rosaceae and Fabaceae may be eligible for further in-depth study to parsing entire spectrum of pharmacological effects.